

Mr. Ginstone.

Mr. Boulton M.A.

Mr. Hallett.

*Transit
Please attach to 14201/3.*

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



Notes

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Medical Officer of Health,
For the year 1936.

JOHN FERGUSON,
M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Including the
Report of the Sanitary Inspector,
EDWARD PARKER, M.S.I.A.

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W. H. LEE AND SONS, STOCKWELL GATE.
MANSFIELD :

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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN :
COUNCILLOR G. H. COATEN.

COUNCILLOR BROWN	COUNCILLOR OWEN
„ BULLOCK	„ PARMENTER
„ CARTER	„ SPIBEY
„ FAIRBROTHER	„ TAYLOR
„ FOX	„ MRS. TOWERS
„ HUDSON	„ TOWNSEND
„ MALLATRATT	„ J. WILCOX

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN :
MRS. E. REASON.

MRS. CARTER	MRS. JENKINSON
MISS HARDWICK	MRS. MORTON

AND THE WHOLE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :
JOHN FERGUSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Dental Surgeon (Part-time) :
CLIVE H. HOLE, L.D.S., R.C.S.
Sanitary Inspector :
EDWARD PARKER, C.R.S.I.
(Certified Meat and Food Inspector.)
Health Visitor :
MISS M. E. BROWN, S.R.N., C.M.B.
Clerk :
PHILIP RYDER.
Junior Clerk :
J. A. F. SAVILLE.

Public Health Department,
Manor House,
Mansfield Woodhouse.

May, 1937.

**To the Chairman and Members
of the
Mansfield Woodhouse Urban District Council.**

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my Annual Report for the year 1936. This Report has been compiled on the lines laid down in Circular 1561.

The health of the inhabitants of the District has continued to be satisfactory and there have been no serious outbreaks of infectious diseases.

Your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Edward Parker, unfortunately had to retire in December, owing to ill-health. Mr. Parker gave twenty-six years of service to this Council, and proved himself to be an able, capable and conscientious Sanitary Officer. It is due in no small measure to his efforts that the sanitary conditions of the area are so satisfactory. I have much appreciated his co-operation and help during the past six years.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Committees, the Clerk, Surveyor and all Officials, and to the Staff of the Health Department for their help and co-operation.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN FERGUSON.

SECTION A.—Social Conditions and Statistical Summary for 1936.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area of water)	4,834
Population (estimated 1936) taken from Registrar General's Returns	14,480
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1936) according to the Rate Books	3,842
Rateable Value	£55,141
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£205

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births :	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	258	139	119
Illegitimate	9	8	1

Birth Rate 18.4 per 1,000 population.

Stillbirths	11	5	6
-------------------	----	---	---

Rate per 1,000 live and still births 39.2

Deaths	141	87	54
--------------	-----	----	----

Death Rate 9.7 per 1,000 population.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Oth r Puerperal Causes	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 registered live births	....	82.3
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	....	81.39
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....	111

Some important comparative figures :—

	Total Deaths 1936	Total Deaths 1935
Measles (all ages)	—	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	—
Influenza (all ages)	3	4
Bronchitis and Pneumonia (all ages)	11	16
Phthisis (all ages)	6	8
Tuberculosis (all forms)....	7	13
Cancer	22	15

Table A at the end of the Report gives a classification of deaths, Tables B and E show Ward analyses of infantile deaths and notifiable diseases, respectively, Table C compares vital statistics with those of last year, and Table D gives comparative vital statistics and an analysis of mortality.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Including the Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants and the Influence of any particular Occupation on Public Health.

Coal mining is the chief industry in the area. Towards the end of the year better time was worked, but the extension of mechanisation in pits is reducing the number of men required.

There are no occupations in the district which appear to have a prejudicial effect on the health of the workers.

The total insured population in the district is, approximately 4,150 and, during the year, 460 were totally unemployed. The corresponding figures for last year were 3,760 and 500 respectively.

BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE.

	1936	1935
Total number of registered Births	258	244
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	18.4	17.02
Birth Rate for England and Wales	14.4	14.7
Total number of Deaths.....	141	146
Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.7	10.18
Death Rate for England and Wales	12.1	11.7
Corrected Death Rate for Mansfield Woodhouse (comparability factor 1.29)	12.5	
Death Rate from Tuberculosis ....	.483	0.9
Death Rate from Cancer	1.519	1.04

The following Table shows the total deaths, deaths of infants under one year of age and deaths from Tuberculosis and Cancer during the last few years, viz. :—

Year	Deaths under one year	Total Deaths.	Deaths from Tuberculosis	Cancer
1928	31	142	12	17
1929	30	160	6	11
1930	25	133	13	20
1931	16	141	13	17
1932	23	150	13	12
1933	22	151	7	23
1934	16	142	9	18
1935	21	146	13	15
1936	22	141	7	22

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

22 Children died during the year before reaching the age of 12 months as against 21 in 1935.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births which were registered during the year.

	1936	1935
Mansfield Woodhouse	82.3	86.0
England and Wales	59.0	57.0

The Infantile Mortality Rate shows a decrease over last year. 1 more death occurred but there was an increased number of births.

Of the 22 deaths, there were 16 due to premature birth and congenital debility.

7 deaths occurred in less than 24 hours.

5 deaths occurred between 1 and 7 days.

5 deaths occurred between 1 and four weeks.

The death rate in infants under one month is excessive compared with the total infantile mortality rate and may be due in

some measure to lack of care on the mother's part in the later months of pregnancy. The attendances at the ante-natal clinic are increasing, and every encouragement is given to midwives to make use of this clinic. It is essential to the reduction of both the infantile mortality rate and the maternal mortality rate that every pregnant woman should have ante-natal medical supervision either by the family doctor or at the Council's ante-natal clinic.

The following table compares the Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality with former years, viz. :—

Year.		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality
1897	....	36	21	239
....
1914	....	38	13.6	154.7
....
1929	...	19.16	10.95	107
1930	....	17.6	9.1	97.3
1931	....	18.5	10.1	62.2
1932	....	18.1	10.6	90.2
1933	....	16.5	10.6	94
1934	....	18.84	9.98	59.7
1935	....	17.02	10.18	86.06
1936	....	18.4	9.7	82.3

SECTION B.—General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

**Medical Officer of Health :*

JOHN FERGUSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

The above Officer is also the Medical Officer of Health to the Warsop Urban District Council and Assistant Medical Officer under the Nottinghamshire County Council.

Consultant under the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations :

H. JORDAN MALKIN, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Dental Surgeon :

CLIVE H. HOLE, L.D.S., R.C.S. (part-time).

**Sanitary Inspector :*

EDWARD PARKER, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (Cert. Meat and Food Inspector).

This Officer carries out duties under the Housing Consolidated Regulations.

Health Visitor :

MISS M. E. BROWN, S.R.N., C.M.B.

Clerk :

PHILIP RYDER.

Junior Clerk :

J. A. F. SAVILLE.

Disinfectors :

E. HARBOR, J. H. WILCOX (part-time).

*Contribution to salary is made under Exchequer Grants.

The Medical Officer of Health is Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer to the Urban District. He also performs duties as Medical Officer of Health to the Warsop Urban District Council and Assistant Medical Officer under the Nottinghamshire County Council.

There have been no changes or developments in the following services :—

Laboratory Facilities.

Nursing in the Home.

Hospitals.

Ambulance Facilities. These are adequate for the needs of the inhabitants.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic commenced 29th December 1934, and was continued during the year 1936.

	1936	1935
No. of clinics held	7	14
No. of children who attended the clinic	24	26
No. of children immunised	16	21
No. of children failing to complete course	2	1
No. of children still having injections	6	4

The routine carried out at the clinic was three injections of T.A.F. No reaction occurred in any case.

CLINICS AND INFANT WELFARE CENTRES SERVING THE DISTRICT.

Nature	Day and Time	Situation	Accommodation	By whom Provided	Medical Officer in charge
Maternity and Child Welfare	Monday 2 Tuesday 2 Thursday 2	Forest Town Mansfield Woodhouse	4 rooms 4 rooms 4 rooms	Urban District Council	Dr. J. Ferguson
Dental	Alternate Wednesdays 2	Mansfield Woodhouse	4 rooms	U.D.C.	Mr. C. H. Hole
Ante Natal	Tuesday 10	Mansfield Woodhouse	4 rooms	U.D.C.	Dr. J. Ferguson
Ultra-Violet Light	Monday and Thurs 9-30 a m.	Sherwood Colliery	2 rooms	U.D.C.	Dr. J. Ferguson
Orthopædic	Friday 9-0	Mansfield Hospital	—	Mansfield and District Orthopædic Guild, subsidized by U.D.C.	Mr. S. A. S. Malkin
School Clinic	Tuesday 9-30 Friday 9-30	Mansfield Woodhouse	1 room	Notts. County Council	Dr. J. Ferguson
Eye Clinic	Saturday 9-45	Mans. Woodhse & other Centres	—	Notts. County Council	Dr. J. Ferguson
Venereal Disease	Tues. 10 and 2 Wed & Thurs. 6	West Hill House Mansfield	—	Notts. County Council	Dr. N. C. Tweedie Dr. P. M. Gettleson
Tuberculosis	Monday 10 Monday 2 Thursday 10	Mansfield	—	Notts. County Council	Dr. W. H. Brown
Diphtheria Immunisation	Alternate Saturdays 10	Mansfield Woodhouse	4 rooms	U.D.C.	Dr. J. Ferguson

There are no Day Nurseries.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

A minor ailment clinic for school children is held twice a week at the Public Health Offices, Park Road, Mansfield Woodhouse, under the control of the Nottinghamshire County Council, but with the Medical Officer of Health, who is also Assistant School Medical Officer, in charge. During 1936, 3,724 attendances were made at this clinic.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There have been no developments or alterations in the following services :—

Midwife and Maternity Services.

Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children.

Health Visitors.

Infant Life Protection.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1936.

Month	Primary Notification of Births.	Re-visits under 1 year.	Re-visits to Children over 1 year	Deaths of Children		Clinic Attendances		
				Under one year.	Under five years.	Mansfield Woodhouse	Forest Town	Dental Clinic
January	21	62	139	2	2	291	121	3
February	16	89	320	1	1	362	125	9
March	17	110	273	4	4	337	182	15
April	17	102	207	—	—	323	116	14
May	20	123	225	4	4	345	158	12
June	29	87	251	1	1	389	134	14
July	23	76	180	2	2	339	135	15
August	20	43	136	2	2	199	136	—
September	27	110	285	—	—	481	172	33
October	22	116	279	1	1	437	150	18
November	18	101	238	1	1	436	176	18
December	21	73	186	4	4	546	113	7
Totals.....	251	1092	2719	22	22	4485	1718	158

ATTENDANCES AT CENTRES.

				Mansfield		Forest Town.	
				Woodhouse.			
				1936	1935	1936	1935
Number of Sessions	....	....		99	99	46	46
New Cases	....	....		210	231	80	73
Infants' attendances	....	....		2342	2445	775	953
Children's attendances	....	....		2143	2388	943	1198
Special Clinic Attendances	....			177	154	—	—
Ante Natal Attendances....	....			284	214	—	—
Dental Clinic attendances	....			158	155	—	—
Ultra Violet Light Clinic attendances ....	....	....		161	410	—	—
Average attendance of infants and children per session	....			45.3	48.7	37.3	46.8
Percentage of notified live births who attended the Centres for the first time during the year :—1935 73.85%							
				1936		80.16%	

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Clinics established by the Council continue to be well attended though the total numbers attending both at Mansfield Woodhouse and Forest Town show a decrease this year. This is accounted for by the prevalence of measles, chicken pox and whooping cough in the first and last quarters of the year. The average attendance at these centres was 45.3 at Mansfield Woodhouse and 37.3 at Forest Town.

The percentage of notified live births which attended at the centres was 80.16. This is very satisfactory.

During the year, 6,912 attendances were made by Infants and Children under five years of age at the Welfare Centres and associated clinics.

The Child Welfare Clinics are consultative in character and advice is given on the feeding and rearing of children. As soon as possible after the 10th day from the birth of the child the Health Visitor visits the mother and advises her re feeding, etc. The mother is invited to attend the clinic and an effort is made to keep all babies and children under five years of age under constant supervision. In this way, abnormalities can be detected at once and steps taken to ensure that the necessary treatment is made available. All children requiring medical attention are sent to their private doctors, except in the case of very minor ailments for which ordinarily the mother would not take the child to a doctor.

ANTE-NATAL CENTRE.

The percentage of mothers who gave birth to children during the year and who attended the ante-natal centre, continued to be approximately 36%.

Midwives are encouraged to send cases to the clinic and a report is sent to the midwife concerned regarding each case. It is hoped that the numbers attending the clinic will increase.

As reported in my last report, the attendance of ante-natal patients from Forest Town is small. A report was submitted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in September showing the need for the establishment of a clinic at Forest Town. Consideration of the suggestion contained in the report was adjourned for 9 months.

			1936	1935
No. of mothers attending	....	....	107	90
No. of attendances made	....	....	284	287
No. of clinics held during the year	....		39	40

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

Following the visit of a Medical Officer from the Ministry of Health in March, it was suggested to this Council that a Post-Natal Clinic be established. A report was submitted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee regarding a special session for Post-Natal work. Consideration was adjourned, and in the meantime, post-natal cases are seen at the close of the ante-natal session.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC.

The arrangements made in November, 1928, for the treatment of infants and children of not more than five years of age at the Sherwood Colliery Company's Clinic under the medical supervision of the Medical Officer of Health have been continued throughout the year.

161 Attendances have been made by patients, and the results on the whole, have been most satisfactory.

DENTAL CLINIC.

The attendances at this clinic continue to be satisfactory and the facilities afforded are much appreciated by the mothers. Expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age who are in attendance at the centres are treated and a small charge is made when it can be afforded.

In June, a report was submitted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee regarding the provision of dentures in necessitous cases. A suggested scale of charges came into force in October.

SCALE OF CHARGES MADE FOR HOSPITAL TREATMENT IN
COMPLICATED MATERNITY CASES AND FOR HELP IN
PROVISION OF DENTURES.

In both cases the income is assessed as follows :—

(1) Income of household to be made up of :—

- (a) Earnings of husband.
- (b) Earnings of wife (if any).
- (c) Any other income.
(Ignore contributions of earning children and
exclude them for allowances.)

(2) Allowances.

- (a) Inclusive rent.
- (b) Travelling expenses.
- (c) National Health Insurance Contributions.
- (d) Children as per below.

Children's allowances.

First 5/- ; Second 4/6 ; Third 4/- ; Fourth 4/- ; Fifth 3/- ;
Sixth 3/- ; each child above six 2/6.

HOSPITAL CHARGES.

When these allowances have been made the following scale
is applied.

Weekly Residual Income.	Proportion of Total cost.	Contributions per week
Less than £1 0 0	Nil.	Nil.
£1 0 0 to £1 5 0	one eighth	1/-
£1 5 0 to £1 10 0	one seventh	2/-
£1 10 0 to £1 15 0	one sixth	3/-
£1 15 0 to £2 0 0	one fifth	4/-
£2 0 0 to £2 5 0	one quarter	5/-
£2 5 0 to £2 10 0	one half	5/-
Over £2 10 0 to be considered by the Committee.		

DENTURES.

When all allowances have been made the following scale is applied :

Weekly Residual Income.	Proportion of Total Cost payable by applicant.
Less than 15/-....	Nil.
15/- to 20/-	one quarter.
20/- to 25/-	one half.
25/- to 30/-	three quarters.
30/- to 35/-	whole.

Dr. H. D. Preston was appointed anaesthetist to the Dental Clinic in September.

Number of Sessions held 20

Number of cases :—

Expectant Mothers	19
Nursing Mothers	68
Children....	57
Total	144

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

All cases requiring orthopaedic treatment are referred to the orthopaedic clinic provided by the Mansfield and District Orthopaedic Guild at the Mansfield Hospital. The Council subscribe £40 per annum to the Guild. In addition, this Council has helped 4 cases during the year towards the cost of splints, etc., at a cost of £4 6s. 2d.

A total of 311 attendances was made by cases referred from the Infant Welfare Centres in 1936, as against 281 attendances in 1935. Arrangements can also be made (directly or indirectly) for the admission of approved cases into the Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital for in-patient treatment.

Excellent results have been obtained by the Surgeon, Mr. Malkin, and his Assistants, in all cases referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic.

SUPPLY OF MILK AND FOOD TO NECESSITOUS CASES.

A sum of £47 was expended during the year on the supply of free milk and infant foods, on medical grounds, to necessitous cases. The supplies were issued on the lines laid down by the Ministry of Health, and an assistance form showing the income of the family from all sources has to be completed in every case and signed by the parents. All mothers in attendance at the infant centres can purchase dried milk and infant foods at cost price.

HEALTH VISITOR'S VISITS.

	1936	1935	1934
First Visits to Infants	248	234	260
Subsequent Visits to Infants	1092	1134	1195
Visits to Children ..	2719	2773	2823
Visits to Expectant Mothers	125	50	45

The visiting of infants and children between the ages of 1 and 5 years is carried out by the Health Visitor.

Considering the number of the Health Visitor's fixed appointments, the figures shown are very satisfactory.

RETINOSCOPY.

Arrangements were completed whereby the Medical Officer of Health will examine eyes and prescribe glasses for children under five years of age who suffer from defective vision and squint. Glasses have been prescribed for three children during the year 1936.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

There were four persons on the register at the end of the year receiving children for reward.

These children are visited at least quarterly and more often if required.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1915.

248 Births were registered during the year, the corrected number actually belonging to the district being 267.

251 Births were notified, 245 by midwives and 6 by doctors. None were notified by the parents and there were two failures to notify by midwives. 9 Stillbirths were notified.

VOLUNTARY HELPERS, ETC.

Sincere thanks are due to the ladies who have given such splendid help at both Infant Centres, both by gifts and by offering their voluntary services. They have contributed largely to the

success of the Clinics and their attendance has been much appreciated.

As in former years Christmas festivities were arranged and the work of your Health Visitor in connection with these has again been most valuable.

EDUCATION IN HEALTH AND NUTRITION.

No Local Health Week was held during 1936.

Leaflets, pamphlets and posters have been distributed and displayed, most of them kindly and gratuitously supplied by the Health and Cleanliness Council.

Advice on diet and value of foodstuffs is given at all clinics. No gross cases of malnutrition have been found amongst children under five years.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The County Medical Officer of Health undertakes the investigation of all maternal deaths. Your Council has made provision for the investigation and treatment of cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia and for the hospital treatment of complicated maternity cases.

In December, 1936, a report was submitted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee suggesting that use be made of the Nottingham Women's Hospital, Peel Street, Nottingham, for the admission of complicated maternity cases. This report was adopted and cases can now be admitted to this hospital as well as Mansfield Hospital.

During the year, 10 complicated maternity cases were admitted at a cost of £94 5s. 8d.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

No case of puerperal fever or pyrexia occurred during the year.

Mr. H. Jordan Malkin is consultant to this District both for Complicated Maternity Cases and Puerperal Fever. His services were not called upon during the year as in all cases the doctors in attendance sent the patients direct to Hospital.

SECTION C.—Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

I am indebted to the Surveyor, Mr. L. Walker, for the following notes on Water Supply, and Sewerage and Drainage.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Council undertake the distribution of water within the Urban District, obtaining it in bulk, through meters, from the mains of the Mansfield Corporation.

The supply is constant, sufficient and satisfactory, the sources being deep wells at Rainworth and Clipstone, the pumping main from the latter being laid through part of the Urban District.

During the latter part of the year, two additional 3-in. connections were made to the Corporation's mains at Forest Town, with a view to improving the supply, particularly during the week-ends when the pumping station at Clipstone is closed down.

The Council is a member of the Sherwood Area Water Authorities Regional Advisory Committee and is represented thereon by the Chairman of the General Purposes Committee.

During the year the following new mains and extensions to mains were laid to cope with building development :—

3-ins. Diameter.

Rushpool Ridge (Birklands Avenue)	....	130 yards.
Newlands Drive	....	510 yards.
Leeming Lane	....	30 yards.
Dorothy Drive, Old Mill Lane	....	100 yards.
Edge Hill Estate, off Leeming Lane	....	190 yards.
Violet Hill, Forest Town	....	200 yards.
Slant Lane	....	390 yards.
Leas Estate, off Leeming Lane	....	180 yards.

In addition to the above, the main at Sunnydale was extended for a distance of 150 yards and two smallholding properties belonging to the County Council were connected thereto. These properties were previously dependent on a well supply. Grasscroft Cottage, another farmstead, was also connected to the public supply after previously obtaining a supply from a well.

The average total consumption of water per head per day for all purposes throughout 1936 was 21.54 gallons, the domestic supply average being 19.18 gallons.

WELL WATER SUPPLIES, ETC.

There are only nine houses in the district without the public water supply laid on to or near the premises. Of these, 4 are supplied by private wells, 4 have spring water (3 supplied by hydraulic ram) and one house has the public water supply conveyed from other premises.

No samples of well water were taken for analysis during the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

During the year under review, there were no particularly important extensions of public sewerage facilities, but at Violet Hill, Forest Town, the owner of a building estate constructed, with the approval and to the satisfaction of the Council, a length of 272 yards of 9-ins. diameter sewer in the public highway. This will eventually take the drainage from a number of houses proposed to be erected in the Borough of Mansfield.

Additional lengths of sewers were laid down by the building owners on private estates, as hereunder, and connected up to the existing sewerage systems :—

Leas Estate, Leeming Lane.
 Rushpool Ridge Estate.
 Edgehill Estate, Leeming Lane.
 Newlands Estate, Forest Town.
 Pollard's Estate, Forest Town.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE.

No additions were made during the year under review.

In 1933, a £30,000 scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal was completed, and this portion of the District is up-to-date in the matter of sewage disposal.

On 31st December, the Council drained 499 houses from a defined area into the Mansfield Corporation's Sewage Disposal Works, under the Mansfield Corporation Act of 1905. The maximum allowed under the Act is 500.

FOREST TOWN.

This portion of the District is similarly well situated in the matter of sewage disposal, a scheme for the drainage and disposal

of sewage being undertaken by Southwell Rural District Council, the Mansfield Corporation and this Council, the latter two Authorities paying the Rural District Council their proportion of the cost of disposal, according to the number of houses drained into the sewers. On 31st December, the number of houses connected thereto was 788.

PLEASLEY VALE.

The question of satisfactory sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for this area has been under consideration for some few years.

The area comprises parts of the Parish of Pleasley in the Blackwell Rural District Council, an area in the Borough of Mansfield and also part of this Council's District.

There are approximately 36 houses, together with worsted and spinning mills in the Meden Valley, which discharge sink and trade wastes direct into the River Meden.

During the year, joint reports have been submitted by the Surveyors to the three Authorities, to the representatives of such Authorities on the Joint Committee dealing with the matter. At the end of the year, proposals were provisionally agreed between representatives of the Authorities and the Firm, with a view to a scheme being prepared to incorporate both the trade and domestic sewage. The proposals are awaiting the confirmation of the Directors of the Firm and the Authorities concerned.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No special case of stream or river pollution occurred during the year.

The Surveyor's report deals with the pollution of the River Meden at Pleasley Vale by trade refuse and a certain amount of domestic sewage.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No important closet conversions were carried out during the year 1936. A table giving particulars of closet conversions during recent years was printed in the Annual Report for the year 1933.

The following table shows the number and types of sanitary conveniences in the district at the end of year 1936, viz. :—

**Estimated number of Houses and Sanitary Conveniences in the
in the District at the end of the year 1936.**

	Mansfield Woodhouse		Forest Town	Total
	North Ward	West Ward	East Ward	
Houses	1474	1554	835	3863
Water Closets	1559	1704	895	4158
Pail Closets	17	47	3	67
Privies	4	2	4	10
Privy Ashpits	4	2	2	8
Dry Ashpits	75	35	5	115
Ashbins	1307	1483	818	3608
Cesspools	27	24	19	70

NOTES ON ABOVE TABLE.

The total number of new houses erected during the year 1936 was 134. Of this number, 18 were Council Houses (three bedroom non-parlour type) erected in the West Ward on the Oxclose Lane Housing Estate under the 1930 Housing Act.

There are about 10 railway carriages and caravans used as dwellings in the district. Twenty-five houses were closed during the year.

WATER CLOSETS.

The number has increased by 124.

PAIL CLOSETS.

4 Pail closets were converted to water closets during the year. The remaining pail closets are chiefly situated at outlying premises where there are no sewers.

DRY ASHPITS.

These were reduced by 2 during the year and 8 portable dustbins provided in lieu thereof.

ASHBINS.

The number of ashbins increased by 119 during the year.

CESSPOOLS.

Four new additional cesspools were constructed during the year in connection with new houses where there are no public sewers.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The following Report on House Refuse Removal has been submitted by Mr. L. Walker, Surveyor to the Council.

As previously reported, the work of collection, removal and disposal of house refuse is carried out by the Council's own transport and staff, under the control and supervision of the Surveyor.

Reports of work undertaken are forwarded by the Foreman to the Sanitary Inspector who keeps the records. The Sanitary Inspector also gives general supervision in connection therewith.

The transport and staff now employed on this work is as follows :—

TRANSPORT—

- 2 “ Guy-Wolf ” 2-ton petrol tipping refuse collecting vehicles.
- 1 “ Chevrolet ” 30-cwt. petrol tipping refuse collecting vehicle.
- 1 Horse and Cart.

STAFF—

- 1 Foreman (in conjunction with other duties).
- 3 Motor drivers.
- 1 Horse driver.
- 6 Labourers.
- 1 Labourer on tip.

One man is employed continuously on the tips, Candlemas Cliff and the Playing Fields, which have been kept in good order.

The practice of tipping a portion of the dry refuse from the Mansfield Woodhouse area of the District on land forming part of the Playing Fields, for levelling up purposes, has been continued during the year. The number of loads tipped on this ground during the year was 2,398.

The refuse from the Forest Town portion of the District has been tipped solely on Candlemas Cliff, as also has the remainder from the Mansfield Woodhouse area.

With regard to the collection, removal and disposal of house refuse at Pleasley Vale, this is still being undertaken efficiently and satisfactorily by the private Firm who own all the properties

in this area. The Firm in question have, however, again raised the question of the treatment of the trade wastes from their factories by the three Authorities concerned, viz. :—Mansfield Corporation, Blackwell Rural District Council and this Council. Meetings of the representatives of the Authorities and the Firm have been held, and, subject to a Scheme being agreed, the provision of w.c's., in lieu of the existing pail closets, both at the factories and the houses will be incorporated therein.

OBSERVATIONS OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL (YEAR 1936).

NUMBER OF LOADS REMOVED.

		Dry Ashes	Pail Closet	
		Refuse	Refuse	Total
Team Labour	....	825	101	926
Mechanical Labour....	....	4131	—	4131
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ....	....	4956	101	5057
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF LOADS (DRY REFUSE).

The practice of weighing a few loads of dry refuse from each vehicle, is still carried out, the Council not possessing a platform weighing machine. The following figures give the average weight per load for each type of vehicle :—

		Weight of Load	Loads Removed	Tonnage Removed	Tons Cwts.
30-cwt. Chevrolet Lorry		1 ton 5 cwt.	1255	1568	15
2-ton Guy Wolf ....	....	1 ton 18 cwt.	1441	2737	18
2-ton Guy Wolf ....	....	1 ton 18 cwt.	1435	2726	10
Horse and Cart ....	....	1 ton	825	825	0
			<hr/>	<hr/>	
			4956	7858	3
			<hr/>	<hr/>	

Dry ashpits are cleansed once a month, and in some cases at shorter intervals.

Ashbins are cleansed once a week, and in one street twice weekly.

Pail closets are cleansed twice a week and the contents are disposed of on agricultural land.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council
of Mansfield Woodhouse.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to present herewith the record of sanitary inspections of the District and of work done during the year ended 31st December 1936. This is a very painful duty as it is my final report as Sanitary Inspector to your Council. My period of service began in the year 1911, approximately 26 years ago.

I regret that continued ill-health has compelled me to resign before reaching the usual retiring age.

There is nothing of a special nature to mention, but good progress has again been made, especially in work done under the Housing Acts.

In regard to routine work, this has suffered to some extent owing to my illness, which has also thrown an extra burden on the Medical Officer of Health. I have to acknowledge the work of Mr. P. Ryder (Clerk in the Health Department) in compiling this report and for extra duties outside the office.

In looking back over 26 years it would be interesting to note some of the many important improvements that have been made in the health and sanitary conditions of the District.

We now have a good water supply and sewerage systems. The conservancy system of closet accommodation has practically been replaced by the water carriage system. One rarely hears of a case of typhoid fever. The infantile mortality rate has been considerably reduced. The system of public cleansing which was at one time done by contract is now carried out direct by the Council's employees and more modern methods are employed. Much has been done, but there is still ample scope for further improvements. I have no doubt that the Council and its Officers will continue to progress in Housing, Sanitation and other matters.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their support and sympathy in my illness. My thanks are also due to all the Officials and Staff for their kindness and help.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD PARKER.

**SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT
DURING THE YEAR 1936.**

Appointments and Interviews	....	108
Written complaints received	....	9

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Visits to Infectious Disease	....	78
„ Disinfestations re Slum Clearance	....	68
„ Works in Progress	....	55
„ Nuisances found....	....	910
„ Smoke nuisances....	....	10
„ Housing Act (Re-inspections)	....	77
„ Slaughter-houses and Meat Inspection	....	240
„ Butchers' Shops	....	34
„ Other food premises	....	33
„ Cowsheds and Dairies	....	24
„ Purveyors and Milkshops	....	9
„ Factories	....	13
„ Workshops	....	14
„ Bakehouses	....	9
„ Offensive Trades....	....	5
„ Schools (Elementary)	....	3
„ Workplaces, etc....	....	14
„ Refuse Tips	....	6
„ Sewage Works	....	7
„ Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	....	37
„ Shops Act, 1934....	....	26
„ Other Causes	....	92
„ Wastes of Water	....	28
Total number of visits	....	1592

HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

The following houses were inspected during the year 1936,
viz. :—

Public Health Acts.

Number of houses inspected for :—

Defects or nuisances	....	....	....	314
Infectious Diseases	....	....	....	34
Other Causes	....	....	....	33
Total Houses inspected				<hr/> 381 <hr/>

Number of above houses where defects were found	....	....	....	....	314
					<hr/>

Number of above houses where defects
were remedied :—

(a) By Informal Notices	....	....	....	244
(b) By Statutory Notices	....	....	....	59
Total houses where defects were remedied				<hr/> 303 <hr/>

Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.

Number of houses inspected	....	....	31
Houses found in a defective condition	....		31
Houses represented as unfit	....	....	19
Houses made fit for human habitation	....		7

SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED IN HOUSES.

Houses cleansed	11
Overcrowding abated	4
Dampness remedied	51
Roofs, walls or floors repaired	61
Ceilings or wall plaster repaired	36
Lighting provided or improved....	4
Ventilation provided or improved	5
Eaves spouting or fallpipes repaired or cleansed	72
Window frames repaired or renewed	9
House doors repaired or renewed	6
Staircases repaired	4
New chimney pots fixed	2
Fireplaces, coppers, etc., repaired or renewed....	31
House drains cleansed	98
House drains repaired or re-laid	5
W.C. drains cleansed	102
W.C. drains repaired or re-laid....	5
New sinks fixed	3
Sink wastes, etc., repaired or renewed....	11
Ashpits abolished	2
Pail closets converted to W.Cs.	4
W.Cs. repaired	31
New W.C. pedestals fixed	13
New W.C. cisterns fixed....	4
New inspection chamber covers provided	4
Ashbins provided or renewed	81
Water supply re-instated	10
Yard paving provided or repaired	32
Other house nuisances remedied	61
<hr/>	
Total defects remedied in houses	762
<hr/>	
Number of houses where remedied	421
<hr/>	

OTHER NUISANCES REMEDIED.

Accumulations removed	....	....	....	1
Sewer cleansed	....	....	....	1
Street gullies cleansed	....	....	....	3
Bakehouse limewashed	....	....	....	1
Slaughter-house limewashed	....	....	....	1
Other outside nuisances remedied	....	....	....	4
Total....	....	....	....	11

STATUTORY NOTICES.

(Served during the year 1936.)

Description of Notice.	No. of houses affected	No. of Notices Served	Result of Notices.	
			Complied	Remarks
Public Health Act, 1875				
Section 91— Nuisances	40	26	25	1 in hand
Section 36— Ashbins	18	13	13	
Totals	58	39	38	

INFORMAL NOTICES, 1936.

Informal Notices served	....	....	....	124
Informal Notices complied with	....	....	....	117
Informal Letters served	....	....	....	20
Informal Letters complied with	....	....	....	17

CORRESPONDENCE.

Medical Officer of Health (letters sent)	....	158
Sanitary Inspector (letters sent)	....	76
Circular letters on Rat Destruction	....	240

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

26 Inspections were made for the purpose of the Act.

Two cases of insufficient sanitary conveniences were found and these were both remedied.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No complaints were received in respect of nuisance from smoke pollution and no special action was taken with regard to this matter during the year.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no public or privately owned swimming baths situated within the district, which are open to the public.

**PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY
BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS.**

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are three premises on which offensive trades are carried on, viz. :—

Two tripe boiling premises.

One tripe boiling and sausage casing manufacturer.

No change was made in these premises, and no serious complaint arose during the year in respect of them. One tripe boiling premises is subject to the annual consent of the Council.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

This business is not declared to be an offensive trade in this district. All premises are subject to inspection and no complaints were made during the year in respect of them.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are four slaughter-houses in use in the district.

One is subject to annual licence, two have permanent licences and one is recognised as a registered slaughter-house.

The premises were all kept in a satisfactory condition. Verbal requests for limewashing and refuse removal were complied with.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND CELLAR DWELLINGS.

There are none situated within the district.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

(See milk Supply.)

RAG FLOCK ACTS.

There are no premises in the district where Rag Flock is manufactured, used or sold.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No. of houses infested :

(a) Council Houses	....	....	....	....	8
(b) Other Houses	....	....	....	....	7

No. of houses disinfested :

(a) Council Houses	....	....	....	....	8
(b) Other Houses	....	....	....	....	7

In the case of Council Houses, disinfestation was carried out by means of Hydrocyanic Gas and steam disinfection of the bedding. Contractors carried out the hydrocyanic process.

In the case of other houses, disinfestation was carried out by means of sulphur gas, spraying and steam disinfection of the bedding. This work was carried out by the staff of the Health Department.

In every case before removing a tenant displaced under the Slum Clearance Act to a Council house, the bedding is steam disinfested and the belongings subjected to Hydrocyanic Gas. This work is carried out by the staff of the Health Department. 23 such disinfestations were carried out during the year.

In the case of a removal to a Council house, apart from slum clearance, an inspection is made of the house of the selected applicant, and if necessary, disinfestation is carried out by means of hydrocyanic gas and steam disinfection of bedding by the staff of the Health Department.

It would be more effective to disinfest all houses by the method used for Council houses, *i.e.*, hydrocyanic gas, but it is impossible to do so as the spread of this very dangerous gas could not be limited in terrace houses.

A description of the various methods employed to disinfect furniture, etc., has been included in a previous report.

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS.

MORTUARY.

The necessity for the provision of a mortuary in the area has been stressed in previous reports.

During the year consideration was given to the provision of a mortuary and post mortem room, and it is possible such a provision may be made during the present year.

SCHOOLS.

Extensive alterations to the cloakrooms and washing accommodation and to the lavatories were carried out at the Oxclose Lane Council Schools.

With one exception, all the Schools in the area are of modern construction and well equipped. They are all provided with water closets and public water supplies.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No. of registered Workshops....	....	....	23
No. of Factories	....	....	17

Some of the latter are really small workshops, but as mechanical power is used, this brings them under the definition of a "Factory."

Inspection of Factories	....	....	....	13
„ Workshops	....	....	....	14
„ Workplaces	....	....	....	14
„ Offensive trades	....	....	....	5
„ Outworkers premises	....	....	....	nil.
Defects found in factories and workshops	....			2
Defects remedied in factories and workshops				2
Complaints received from H. M. Inspector of Factories	....	....	....	2*

*Both matters were remedied on Informal Notices.

Section D.—Housing.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1936.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	412
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	498
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	31
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	109
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	19
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	326

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	247
--	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | None |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | None |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | None |

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... | 58 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | 57 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | None |

(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 17 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 35 |

(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | None |
|---|------|

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	None
---	------	------	------	------	------	------

4.—Housing Act, 1935.—Overcrowding :

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	....	....	....	....	....	55
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	....	....				65
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	....	....				401
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	....	....	....	....	....	None
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	....	....	....	....		—
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases....						—
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding....	....	....	....	....	....	None

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

The following tables show the work completed during 1936 and the position with regard to all action taken under the Housing Act, 1930, from 1931 to 31st December, 1936.

	1936	Total No. 1931-1936
No. of representations made under Section 19	19	152
No. of Demolition Orders made	17	133
No. of undertakings accepted to make the houses fit for human habitation	4*	13
No. of undertakings given by owners to cease to use premises for human habitation	2	10
No. of houses demolished	27	111
No. of houses where demolition is pending	18	—
No. of families re-housed in Council houses	23	128
No. of persons displaced from unfit houses	82	487

*These houses were made fit for human habitation after an appeal to the County Court.

The following houses were represented as unfit for human habitation during 1936, and Demolition Orders made.

Address.	No. of Houses.
Nos. 1-3, Warsop Road	2
Nos. 8-9, Albert Square	2
Nos. 22-29, High Street	8
Nos. 8-9, Rose Lane	2
No. 18, Grove Street	1
Swan Lane	2
Nos. 43-44, Station Street	2
Total	19

Undertakings that the two houses Nos. 43-44, Station Street, should not be used for human habitation were accepted by the Council.

It is hoped to complete the representation of the remaining unfit houses during 1937. A combined scheme for re-housing slum clearance tenants and overcrowded families will be put before the Housing Committee.

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

The figures given are only approximate and are taken from Form C sent to the Ministry of Health in March, 1936.

As the appointed day was 1st January, 1937, it has been possible for large families to move about and not commit an offence, though the houses have been too small for their needs. It has only been possible to be definite about overcrowding since a re-survey was made in January, 1937.

As a result of this re-survey, a report is now before the Housing Committee showing the position and the re-housing requirements. There are no large houses in this area suitable for persons of the working class and the responsibility will fall on the Council to provide these houses. The Surveyor to the Council is at present working on plans for convertible types of houses to meet the needs of large families.

Section E.—Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK SUPPLY.

The following table gives the number of persons and premises registered under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, viz. :—

Milk Producers on Register	....	....	....	20
Farms Registered as Dairies	....	....	....	21
Cowsheds in occupation	....	....	....	23
Average number of milk cows kept	....	....	....	150
Registered Dairies or Milkshops	....	....	....	7*
Retail Purveyors of Milk on the Register	....	....	....	35‡
Wholesale Milk Traders on the Register	....	....	....	4†

*Not including farm premises.

‡Includes 12 Purveyors whose premises are outside the District.

†Sterilised milk only (premises situated outside the District).

DESIGNATED MILKS.

The following licences are in force for the sale of Designated Milks, viz. :—

Accredited Milk.	One supplementary licence.
Pasteurised Milk.	Three supplementary licences.
Pasteurised Milk.	Three retail shop licences.

In addition there are two accredited milk producers in the District.

MILK & DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

34 Inspections were carried out at cowsheds and dairies, and 9 to purveyor's premises by the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector.

The inspection of cowsheds is chiefly carried out during the hours when milking is in progress so that the condition of the cattle, premises and utensils can be observed, also the milking process and handling of the milk.

BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS OF MILK.

12 Samples of Milk were taken for bacterial count, and the presence of coliform organisms.

RESULT OF BACTERIAL SAMPLES.

No.	Bacterial Count per Millilitre.	Coliform Organisms.
1	5,300	Absent in 1 m.l.
2	150,000	Absent in 1 m.l.
3	4,200	Absent in 1 m.l.
4	12,700	Absent in 1 m.l.
5	132,000	Present in 1/1000th m.l.
6	240,000	Present in 1/100th m.l.
7	8,200	Absent in 1 m.l.
8	55,000	Absent in 1 m.l.
9	45,000	Absent in 1 m.l.
10	190,000	Absent in 1 m.l.
11	7,200	Absent in 1 m.l.
12	1,800	Present in 1/10th m.l.

STANDARDS OF CLEANLINESS.

The bacterial standards are as follows :—

- (a) CERTIFIED. Maximum number of bacteria allowed is 30,000 per c.c. Coliform organisms to be absent in 1/10th c.c.
- (b) ACCREDITED. Maximum number of bacteria allowed is 200,000 per c.c. Coliform organisms to be absent in 1/100th c.c.

The following table compares the results of the milk samples with those of previous years.

Year	No. of Samples Taken.	Bacterial Standard of Cleanliness.		
		Certified.	Accredited	Below Accredited
1932	20	None	7	13
1933	19	4	2	13
1934	15	3	3	9
1935	11	4	6	1
1936	12	5	4	3

It will be observed that the standard of cleanliness in the samples was satisfactory.

When a sample is unsatisfactory the producer is communicated with and asked to take the necessary steps to ensure a reasonable standard of cleanliness in the milk.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

Six cows were condemned under the above Order, by the County Authorities.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Number of Slaughter-houses in use	....	....	4
Inspections of slaughter-houses and meat	....		240
Inspections of Butchers' shops, etc.	....	....	67

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

The above Act applies to all animals slaughtered for the food of man in the slaughter-houses in your district, and has been fully complied with.

UN SOUND MEAT.

The following diseased or unsound meat was surrendered and suitably disposed of during the year 1936, viz. :—

Class of Animal	Part of Carcase or Organs Condemned	Disease or other Conditions	Quantity.
Cow Beast	Whole carcase and organs	Tuberculosis	46 stones
Cow Beast	Whole carcase and organs	Tuberculosis	44 stones
Cow Beast	Whole carcase and organs	Tuberculosis	42 stones
Cow Beast	Part Carcase and fat	Tuberculosis	10 stones
Heifer Beast	Part skirt and flank	Tuberculosis	25 lbs.
Beasts	Lungs	Tuberculosis	4 sets
Beasts	Lungs	Abscesses or cysts	3 sets
Beasts	Livers	Tuberculosis	3
Beasts	Livers	Distomatosis	9
Beasts	Livers	Coccidiosis	4
Beasts	Livers	Abscesses	4
Cow Beast	Mammary Glands and Intestines	Tuberculosis	40 lbs.
Pigs	Heads	Tuberculosis	9
Pigs	Plucks	Tuberculosis	3
Pigs	Lungs	Congestion	1 set
Sheep	Lungs	Strongylosis	1 set

Diseased meat and organs are disposed of at a local factory in an "Iwell" dry process plant.

No meat was condemn d on retail premises.

ADULTERATION, ETC.

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, etc., is carried out by the Notts. County Council.

The following information has been kindly supplied by Mr. E. Templeman (Chief Inspector).

REPORT OF PUBLIC ANALYST

upon articles analysed by him and taken in the Urban District of Mansfield Woodhouse during the year ended 31st December, 1936.

Article.	No. of Samples	Result of Analysis
Arrowroot	1	Genuine
Beef Suet with Rice Flour	1	„
Desicated Cocoanut	1	„
Gin	1	Correct
Marmalade, Lemogrape	1	Genuine
Milk	19	17 Genuine *2 Deficient
Peas, cooked tinned	1	Genuine
Raisins, stoned	1	„
Rock, Mint....	1	„
Table Jelly....	1	„
Tapioca, Medium	1	„
Tongue	1	„
Malt Vinegar	1	„
Whisky	1	Correct
Milk samples taken under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936	4	Correct

*(1) 14.6% deficient in Milk-fat.—Supplier cautioned.

*(2) 4.6% deficient in Milk-fat.—Supplier cautioned.

INFORMAL SAMPLES OF MILK.

Tested by the Inspectors by "Gerber" Tester.

	No.	Correct	Incorrect
Number of samples taken by the Inspector	23	16	7
Number of samples submitted by Milk Vendors to the Inspectors...	—	—	—
Totals	23	16	7

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The powers and duties under this Act are delegated to the Urban District Council and the Sanitary Inspector is the Officer appointed under the Act.

Several complaints were received during the year with regard to rat infestation and 37 visits were made to premises in connection with the destruction of rats.

NATIONAL RAT WEEK.

Special action was again taken during this week, Posters on Rat Week were displayed throughout the district and 120 circular letters, together with advisory leaflets on the "Destruction of Rats and Mice" were sent to occupiers whose premises appeared likely to be infested with rats or mice.

Local chemists and hardware dealers were asked to co-operate by advertising and stocking suitable baits and appliances for the destruction of rats and mice.

Secretaries of the Local Garden Holders' Associations were notified and asked to bring Rat Week to the notice of Members.

As in previous years, measures were taken to destroy rats on Council Premises. These comprised the use of red squill baits and gassing by means of "Horo" tubes. A man was also employed with dogs and ferrets.

RESULTS OF RAT WEEK.

On Council property, 275 rats were seen to have been destroyed and no doubt many others were destroyed in the holes and runs by gassing, etc. At Forest Town, 45 rats were reported as destroyed by traps and ferrets. During the year information was received of a total of 623 rats destroyed.

Section F.—Prevalance of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

The number of cases of notifiable diseases was much less during 1936, as the accompanying tables show. Under the notification of Infectious Diseases Act, 55 cases, exclusive of Tuberculosis were notified by medical practitioners as against 67 in 1935 and 79 in 1934.

Progress is still slow in the provision of the Infectious Diseases Hospital for the joint areas, but with infectious diseases being less prevalent, less difficulty was experienced in obtaining hospital accommodation for the cases which required removal to hospital. I am indebted to the Medical Officers of Health of Mansfield, Worksop, and Chesterfield Rural District for admitting cases to their hospitals.

A report of the Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic will be found under clinics in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the report. There are no general immunisation schemes in the county. All that can be given is an individual immunity.

No use has been made of the Dick Test for Scarlet Fever or of measles serum for prophylaxis.

School closure was not advised in any case during the year. The Medical Officer of Health attends the Public Health Department for half-an-hour each morning and the headmasters of the schools take this opportunity to send suspicious cases for examination.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

One case of this disease occurred during 1936. The onset was sudden and death occurred within 24 hours.

Small Pox.

No cases of this disease occurred during the year.

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Scarlet Fever.

27 Cases occurred during the year as compared with 22 in 1935, and 37 in 1934. Whenever possible home isolation is practised and with adequate supervision, no spread of infection has been noted. 10 Cases were removed to hospital during 1936. No deaths occurred.

Diphtheria.

Only 7 cases occurred during the year as compared with 28 in 1935 and 18 in 1934. 5 Cases were removed to hospital. 1 death occurred.

Facilities continue to be provided for the bacteriological examination of throat swabs at Mansfield, and medical practitioners may obtain supplies of diphtheria antitoxin free for the treatment of cases.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Three cases occurred during the year. The vision was unimpaired in all cases.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

These diseases have been prevalent almost throughout the whole year. Measles was especially prevalent from October to December and the attendances at the clinics fell during these months. No hospital accommodation is at present available for severe cases but it is hoped that the new isolation hospital will meet this requirement.

Typhoid Fever.

One case occurred during the year and it proved fatal. An investigation into this case suggested that shell-fish purchased in an adjoining borough might be the cause and the Medical Officer of Health was accordingly notified.

Other Infectious Diseases.

5 Cases of Erysipelas were notified during the year.

No case of Encephalitis Lethargica was notified. One death occurring outside the district has been assigned to this area.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action has been taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925 for the prevention of blindness, or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease of the eyes.

Cancer.

All the facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer (X-Ray, Radium, Etc.), are provided at the Nottingham and Mansfield Hospitals.

As will be seen from the table, most cancer deaths have occurred in males and the stomach and bowel are the commonest organs affected.

The death rate from cancer increased from the age of 50 years.

CANCER DEATHS.

(Taken from the Return of Deaths to the Sanitary Authority.)

AGE	MALES	FEMALES	Rectum	Bladder	Lungs	Pancreas	Stomach	Uterus	Medistinum	Spine	Breast	Glands	Bowel	Prostrate	
33		1						1							
43	2		1										1		
44		1								1					
47		1			1										
53	1				1										
54	2						2								
57	1		1												
58		1	1												
59	1					1									
62	1	1	1				1								
66	4			2									1	1	
68	1						1								
69	1											1			
70	1						1								
71	1								1						
82		1									1				
	16	6	4	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	

PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL FACILITIES.

The Notts. County Council undertake the testing of specimens for Tubercle and Diphtheria bacilli in addition to all bacteriological examinations required by the Venereal Disease Clinic. These specimens are usually sent direct to the County Authorities by medical practitioners, and we have no record of the exact number or the results of such examinations.

To obviate delay in the receipt of the reports from Nottingham in connection with Diphtheria specimens, an arrangement was made in 1926 with the Mansfield Corporation to examine such specimens.

The following specimens were examined at Mansfield during the year 1936 :—

				Positive	Negative	Total.
Diphtheria	....	....	....	7	34	41
Tuberculosis....	....	....	....	5	8	13
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	....	....	....	12	42	54
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISINFECTION.

The Council have no facilities for the cleansing of verminous persons.

A "Thresh" low pressure steam disinfector is available for the disinfection or disinfestation of clothing and bedding. This work is carried out in all cases where considered necessary or desirable.

A covered motor van is provided for removing bedding, etc., for disinfection.

The following table gives particulars of disinfection work carried out during the years 1933 to 1936 :—

ARTICLES DISINFECTED BY STEAM.

Year		Beds	Bedding	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Total
1936	....	56	343	159	115	673
1935	....	55	433	194	109	791
1934	....	67	489	223	199	978
1933	....	53	377	207	141	778

NUMBER OF HOUSES DISINFECTED.

During the year 1936.

Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	29
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	3
Typhoid Fever....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Vermin	....	....	....	....	....	7
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	7
Other causes	....	....	....	....	....	4
						<hr/>
Total houses disinfected....	....	....	....	....	....	51
						<hr/>
Total rooms disinfected....	....	....	....	....	....	82
						<hr/> <hr/>

TUBERCULOSIS.

I am indebted to Dr. C. Crawford Crowe, the Medical Superintendent of the Ransom Sanatorium for the following information regarding the admission and discharge of Mansfield Woodhouse residents to the Sanatorium.

All cases of tuberculosis which require Sanatorium treatment are admitted to the Ransom Sanatorium. This is a County Service and the most modern methods of treatment are carried out there.

Number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis from the Mansfield Woodhouse Urban District treated at the Sanatorium during the year ,1936 :—

DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR :

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
2	4	3	9

IN THE SANATORIUM ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1936 :

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
—	1	2	3

There were no cases for observation or of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted from this area during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during the Year 1936.

Age Periods in years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	1	—	2*	—	—	—	—
15-20	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
20-25	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
25-35	—	2	2	—	1	2	—	—
35-45	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55-65	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	5	5	6	3	4	2	1	—

*Inward Transfers.

The total number of names on the Tuberculosis Register on the 31st December, 1936, was 156, as compared with 147 at the corresponding period of the previous year. 19 Cases were notified during the year, which increases the number on the register to 166. As however, 7 deaths occurred and 3 cases were struck off as having left the district, the number remaining on the register is 156.



Table A CAUSES OF DEATH. (Civilians only.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All ages			Mortality Rate per 1000
	Males	Females	Total	
1 Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	1		1	.069
2 Measles				
3 Scarlet Fever				
4 Whooping Cough				
5 Diphtheria		1	1	.069
6 Influenza	1	2	3	.207
7 Encephalitis Lethargica	1		1	.069
8 Cerebro spinal fever	1		1	.069
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	4	2	6	.414
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases	1		1	.069
11 Syphilis	1		1	.069
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis		1	1	.069
13 Cancer, malignant disease....	16	6	22	1.519
14 Diabetes		2	2	.138
15 Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	4	7	11	.759
16 Heart Disease	12	8	20	1.38
17 Aneurysm				
18 Other circulatory diseases	2		2	.138
19 Bronchitis	4	3	7	.483
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	4		4	.276
21 Other Respiratory Diseases		2	2	.138
22 Peptic ulcer	1	1	2	.138
23 Diarrhoea, etc., under 2 years	1		1	.069
24 Appendicitis	1		1	.069
25 Cirrhosis of Liver	1		1	.069
26 Other diseases of liver, etc.				
27 Other digestive diseases	2		2	.138
28 Acute & Chronic Nephritis		2	2	.138
29 Puerperal Sepsis				
30 Other puerperal causes				
31 Congenital Debility Premature Birth, Malformation, etc.	12	4	16	1.104
32 Senility	5	6	11	.759
33 Suicides	2		2	.138
34 Other violence	5	2	7	.483
35 Other defined diseases	5	5	10	.69
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown				
All causes	87	54	141	9.73
Special causes (included in 35 above)				
Small Pox				
Poliomyelitis				
Polioencephalitis....				
Deaths of Infants under 1 year :				
Total	17	5	22	
Legitimate	16	5	21	
Illegitimate	1		1	
Live Births				
Total	147	120	267	
Legitimate	139	119	258	
Illegitimate	8	1	9	
Stillbirths				
Total	5	6	11	
Legitimate	5	6	11	
Illegitimate				
Population	14,480			

TABLE B.—INFANTILE MORTALITY BY CAUSES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	Ward		
											N	W	E
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, Etc.	12	2		1	15		1			16	9	4	3
Congenital Heart Disease									2	1	1	
Pneumonia (all forms)	1			1	1				2			
Bronchitis						2			2	2		
Acute Gastro Enteritis				1		1			2	1		1
Whooping Cough												
Colitis			1									
Convulsions												
Erysipelas												
Post Basic Meningitis												
Atelectasis												
Laryngismus Stridulus												
Influenza												
Other Causes												
Total ..	12	3		2	17	1	4			22	10	8	4

Table C.

Year	Population	Births			Nett Deaths			
		Uncor- rected	Nett		Under 1 year		All Ages	
			Corrected	Rate	No	Rate per 1000 popu- lation	No	Rate
1936	14,480	248	267	18.4	22	1.5	141	9.7
1935	14,330	236	244	17.02	21	1.46	146	10.18
1934	14,220	260	268	18.84	16	1.12	142	9.98
1933	14,150	229	234	16.5	22	1.55	151	10.6
1932	14,030	250	254	18.1	23	1.6	150	10.6

TABLE D.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Cases for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1936.—England and Wales, London, 122 Great Towns, 143 Smaller Towns and Mansfield Woodhouse.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.)

	Mansfield Wodhouse	England and Wales	122 County Boro's. and Great Towns including London	143 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
	Rates per 1,000 Population.				
Births :—					
Live	18.4	14.8	14.9	15.0	13.6
Still	0.76	0.61	0.67	0.64	0.53
Deaths :—					
All Causes	9.7	12.1	12.3	11.5	12.5
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.069	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.00	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.14
Scarlet fever	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06
Diphtheria	0.069	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
Influenza	0.207	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14
Violence	0.621	0.52	0.45	0.39	0.52
Notifications :—					
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2.00	2.53	2.18	2.48	2.57
Diphtheria	0.48	1.39	1.31	1.26	1.69
Enteric fever	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06
Erysipelas	0.41	0.40	0.38	0.35	0.44
Pneumonia	0.55	1.11	1.10	0.96	0.99
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age	82.3	59	63	55	66
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	3.7	5.9	8.2	3.4	14.4
Maternal Mortality:					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.00	1.40	Not	available.	
Others	0.00	2.41			
Total	0.00	3.81			
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (<i>i.e.</i> , Live and Still).				
Maternal Mortality :					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.00	1.34	Not	available.	
Others	0.00	2.31			
Total	0.00	3.65			
Notifications :—					
Puerperal fever	0.00	3.27	3.46	2.80	3.03
Puerperal pyrexia	0.00	9.64	9.52	7.57	11.15

Table E.—Notifiable Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis).

[illegible]

TABLE F.

Disease	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Scarlet Fever	29	22	37	41	26	16	17	61	39	79
Diphtheria	7	28	18	—	2	14	5	10	10	5
Enteric Fever	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	8	12	7	26	17	4	7	20	6	8
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	—	—	1	1	15	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	1	2	3	2	1	2	4	7	—
Erysipelas	6	4	12	4	5	5	10	5	9	5
Tuberculosis :										
Pulmonary	10	14	11	15	22	27	18	26	18	10
Non- Pulmonary	9	6	7	2	8	2	6	7	1	9
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	128	58	158	69	83
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE URBAN DISTRICT

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. 1.	Number of		
	Inspections. 2.	Written Notices. 3.	Occupiers Prosecuted 4.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	12	1	None
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	14	None	None
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises.)	13	None	None
Total	39	1	None

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE URBAN DISTRICT.

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M, Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts ;—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness.. ...	1	1		
Want of ventilation ...				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	1	1		
Unsuitable or defective ...				
Not separate for sexes ..				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouses (s. 101)				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections men- tioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	2	2	None	None

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

